

## FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this P. M.:

"Report of Battle, June 1—12 M."

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Kerec have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way, unprepared and dismally. This caused a confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Gen. Heintzelman and Kerec most valiantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy.

At the same time, however, we succeeded, by great exertion, in crossing across Gen. Sedgwick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of bayonet, leaving the ground covered with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom are Gen. Patterson and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy is enormous. With the exception of Gen. Casey's division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The 2nd Cavalry regiment made two today. (Signed) GEO. R. McCLELLAN.

During the whole of the battle this morning, Prof. Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrible scene from an altitude of about 2000 feet. Telegraph communications from the balloon to Gen. McClellan, and in direct connection with the military wire, was successfully maintained. Mr. Park Spring, of Philadelphia, operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of the battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense.

## Further Particulars of the BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND!

GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1.—June 2—10 A. M.

Two days of battle at Richmond have been fought, on both of which our troops have been victorious. The loss on both sides is very heavy. The battle was opened by the enemy making an attack on Gen. Casey's division, encamped near the Seven Rivers on the Turnpike leading over Bull Run Bridge, and within 7 miles of Richmond. The attack was made about 1 o'clock on Saturday by Gen. Hill's division, composed of five regiments, the rebel troops being for the most part from So. Carolina, Va., and Georgia. The right there was disastrous. General Casey's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving the whole of their camp equipment and twelve batteries—Col. Elmer, in endeavoring to save his batteries was killed. Some of the troops in this division from New York and Pennsylvania, behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

Gen. Heintzelman, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gens. Kearny and Hooker, to regain the day. Gen. Kearny's men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the rebels before them like sheep, and regaining all the lost ground, but about half mile. Night coming on operations were brought to a close.

Gen. Sumner's two divisions and Gens. Sedgwick's and Richardson's crossed the Chickahominy about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Gen. Heintzelman's right. Here they encountered General Longstreet, Rains' and Huger's divisions—the former of the rebel army.

The fight was desperate, every foot of ground being hotly contested; but our soldiers were too much for them. The enemy would stand firmly at a distance of 60 yards, and be fired at, but they were afraid of the bayonet, and in every instance that our men charged, they were victorious.

These two divisions did nobly, driving the enemy at every point until dark. The enemy's loss was very heavy, many of them being killed by the enemy. Gen. Pettigrew of South Carolina was taken prisoner.

We have taken some 500 prisoners, among whom are several prominent officers. The rebels were driven at every point with heavy loss. The ground gained by Gen. Sumner was about 2 1/2 miles. Gen. Heintzelman on Sunday morning, after a severe struggle, recaptured the ground lost by Gen. Casey, Saturday. Our loss in two days' engagement, in killed and wounded, will amount to 3000. A great number of missing, who will probably return, having strayed away. All the enemy's killed and most of the wounded fell into our hands. The country in which the battle was fought is swampy with thick undergrowth, and most of the fighting was in the woods. Owing to the nature of the ground, very little artillery was used. Both battles were up nearly all day yesterday.

On Sunday, as soon as it was light, the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner, with marked success, lasting nearly the whole day. Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. In one instance the enemy were driven on a mile, during which 173 rebels were killed by the bayonet alone. His presence among the troops had a most splendid effect. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made yesterday. Lieut. Washington, Adj't to Gen. Johnston, was taken prisoner. The Lisenberg's general in a pike order. The Lisenberg's division, which he visited, was driven off the field, and about 1000 rebels were captured.

The following general order has been issued:

WAS BATTLE.

The Department of Va. is extending its blockade of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon. Major Gen. G. R. Meade, and G. A. C. will assume command thereof, and of all U. S. forces within its limits.

Major John E. Wool, 47, As. A. is assigned to command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore and assume command thereof.

Major Gen. John A. Dix, United States Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe, and assume command at that point, and report to Major Gen. McClellan for orders.

He directed the track in many places, both south and north of the town, blew up the depot and locomotives, and a train of 20 cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stands of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a quantity of musketry and ammunition, and paraded 5,000 prisoners in front of the town. The rebels had no time to collect, and were compelled to retreat.

The rebels were forced to retreat with a small squad, to open communication between the two forces, and the rebels were soon driven out by Gen. Dix's force.

Gen. Dix's rapid march, combined with Gen. Fremont's movements, has wholly relieved the Shenandoah valley and Northern Virginia. Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight or he must abandon his ground entirely.

The following general order has been issued:

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

CAMP NEAR COVINGTON, June 1.  
To Hon. F. M. Dashiell, June 1.

The following has been received from Gen. Pope:

"I give you pleasure to report the brilliant success of my campaign on the 18th ult., under Gen. Dix's command, the 21st Regt. cavalry, After forced marches day and night through a very difficult country and obstructed by the enemy, I finally reached 9.45 in reaching the Malvern, Mo., on the 18th.

He destroyed the track in many places, both south and north of the town, blew up the depot and locomotives, and a train of 20 cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stands of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a quantity of musketry and ammunition, and paraded 5,000 prisoners in front of the town. The rebels had no time to collect, and were compelled to retreat.

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